

# The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, October 12, 1865.

General Grosvenor Defeated.

From the unofficial returns received, there is little room to hope for the election of General Grosvenor. Golden is probably elected by a small majority. The majorities as reported are as follows:

	GOLDEN.	GROSVENOR.
Fairfield.....	1,658	
Hocking.....	370	
Athens.....		1,250
	1,328	
	1,250	
Golden's maj.	128	

A dispatch from Hocking states that by an error in counting the vote of one of the townships, Golden's majority was increased about 70. Correcting this would leave a majority of 300 in Hocking and of 108 in the District. Besides, over one hundred majority for Grosvenor is expected from the soldiers in the field. Grosvenor's election is still possible, but not very probable. He has been slaughtered in the house of his friends. Athens county did not do her duty, and she will not be represented in the State Senate by a Union man.

## THE ELECTION.

The returns come in slowly, but enough is known to estimate the result. The majority for General Cox will be about 30,000. Lincoln's majority over McClellan was 60,056, and Smith's majority over Armstrong, at the State election, last fall, was 54,771. This is a great falling off in the Union majority, but the loss is not due to Democratic gains from the Union ranks. The Union men have not performed the simple duty of voting. General Cox was not radical enough upon the negro question for the Reserve, and perhaps too radical for many Union men of Southern Ohio.

In nearly all the strong Democratic counties heard from, however, there are considerable Union gains. The Democracy are welcome to the "moral effect" of this reduced majority. It is not due to an accession to their ranks, but almost entirely due to the neglect or dissatisfaction of Union men.

Our majority is large enough for all practical purposes, and we have cause for rejoicing as long as we keep the treason-spotted Democracy from power. There will be a small Democratic gain in the Legislature, but not enough to accomplish anything. We have the State for two years more, at the end of which the negro question will have assumed a definite shape, and the Union party will continue to give huge majorities.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The latest associated press dispatches announce the Union majority in the Keystone State at 10,000!

## IOWA.

The latest dispatches from Iowa put the Union majority at 20,000. This is considerable Union loss. The State gave Lincoln 39,479 majority. But where majorities are so enormous as to create over-confidence and to be unwieldy, we can spare 20,000 or so. We prefer the "practical effect" of having power by 20,000, to the "moral effect" of reducing the majority—the straw at which the drowning Democracy catch.

The latest returns from Pennsylvania give a Union majority of 10,000 in the State. The whole Union ticket is elected in Philadelphia by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 except one candidate who runs behind his ticket some 10,000.

Dispatch from Governor Holden. Repeal of the Ordinance of Secession.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The President this evening received the following dispatch from Governor Holden: RALEIGH, Oct. 6.

"To the President of the United States:—The Convention has just passed the following by a unanimous vote: 'That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of 20th May, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded and abrogated, and said supposed ordinance is now, and at all times has been, null and void.'

"The Convention will dispose of the slavery question to-morrow. The State election will be fixed for the first Thursday of November.

"Very respectfully,  
[Signed] W. W. HOLDEN,  
Provisional Governor."

The War Department orders that Generals without commands shall not be allowed any staff.

Edward Spangler, one of the conspirators at the Dry Tortugas, has written a letter declaring his innocence in solemn terms.

## THE MAJORITIES IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

The following are the majorities in this county, compared with the vote at the Presidential election. These are as correct as they can be made until the official returns are received. It will be seen that the Union gain is 330, reducing the Democratic majority from 1338 to 1058. Fairfield county has again done her duty. Last fall, in the Congressional contest, she was the only county in the District which held her own, and now, in the Senatorial contest, she is the only county in the District which gives any considerable Union gain. Athens loses enough to overbalance all gains in Fairfield and Hocking, and to defeat Grosvenor. Will our neighbors learn from Old Fairfield?

TOWNSHIP.	Union	Dem.	Union	Dem.
Clearbrook.....	110	90	14	14
Amesbury.....	20	40	20	20
Amherst.....	190	190	0	0
Violet.....	212	202	10	10
Liberty.....	184	179	5	5
Greenfield.....	45	35	10	10
Hocking.....	370	370	0	0
Nashua.....	24	24	0	0
Berlin.....	24	24	0	0
Pescod.....	24	24	0	0
Walton.....	182	182	0	0
Richland.....	60	30	30	30
Rindersburg.....	30	30	0	0
LANCASTER.....	46	46	0	0
First Ward.....	24	24	0	0
Second do.....	24	24	0	0
Third do.....	31	31	0	0
Fourth do.....	27	27	0	0
	1310	1222	128	128
	125	232		
McClellan Maj. 1860	Morgan's in 1861	gain 330		

The above comparison is with the Home vote. Lincoln's majority of the Army vote was 283; reducing the Democratic majority to 1105. The Union gain over the whole vote is therefore but 47.

## WATCH THE DESERTERS.

There is a law disfranchising deserters, or those who fled and failed to report after being drafted. Let the Union men of Fairfield and Hocking counties watch them. Give notice to judges of the election at the different polls that if they receive the votes of such men, they will be prosecuted. —Gazette.

The Eagle calls us an ignoramus for publishing the above. Wherein does the ignorance appear? There is a law of Congress and also a State law disfranchising deserters. There is also a law providing that judges of elections who shall receive a vote from any person not having the qualifications of an elector, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary. It is not more than five years and not less than one year.

We have heard, since the election of several deserters who voted, and whose votes, after being challenged, were received by the judges, without administering any oath. These judges acted upon the instructions of the Eagle that under the State law conviction of the crime is necessary before the deserters can be disfranchised. Of course it is. Nobody but the imbecile who wrote the Eagle article could have labored under the impression that he was bringing out a difficult or disputed point of the law. But under the law of Congress we hold that every deserter who voted on Tuesday last and every judge of an election who knowingly received such vote, can and should be prosecuted and punished.

Can't the Democracy find still another editor for the Eagle? They shipped the proprietor on the score of imbecility, and they had better ship the Prosecutor now, who is much the worst imbecile of the two.

Governor Holden's Message to the North Carolina Convention.

New York, October 6.—The Herald has the full message of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, to the State Convention.

He says that North Carolina attempted, in May, 1861, to separate herself from the Federal Union. This attempt involved her, with the other slave-holding States, in a protracted and disastrous war, the result of which was a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on her part, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered into the rebellion a slave-holding State, and emerged from it a non-slaveholding State. In other respects, so far as her existence as a State, and her rights as a State, are concerned, she has undergone no change.

The President of the United States wisely determined that her existence as a State should not be extinguished, but that under that clause of the Federal Constitution which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, her people in Convention assembled might so alter and amend the Constitution and adopt such measures as would restore the State to her Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and thus secure once more to the people thereof the innumerable benefits and blessings of Union. It is my firm belief that the policy of the President in this respect, which is as broad, as liberal, and as just as the Constitution itself, will be approved by the great body of people of the United States, and that period is not distant if we are true to ourselves and properly regardful of the reasonable expectations of our friends in other States, when our Senators and Representatives will resume their seats in Congress, and when our State will enjoy, in common with other States, the protection of just laws under the Constitution of our fathers. I take it for granted you will insert in the Constitution a provision forever abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude in North Carolina, and that you will submit the Constitution, when altered and amended, to the people of the State at the ballot-box for ratification or rejection. I do not doubt that the Constitution thus altered and amended, will be ratified by an immense majority.

The South Carolina Convention.

A dispatch has been received by the President, announcing the following action by the South Carolina Convention:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28.

The Convention adjourned after a most harmonious and unanimous session of fifteen days. They have repealed the ordinance of secession; also the ordinance of taxation; the representation of Senators and Representatives throughout the State; giving the election of Governor and Representatives to the people, ordered by the Legislature by vote of the Convention, and directed the administration to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of colored people.

## The Coming Eclipse.

Path of the Shadow Across the United States.—The Astronomical Calculations.—An eclipse of the sun will take place on Thursday, Oct. 19th, and will be visible in several of the United States. At the time of the obscuration the sun will be very near the earth, while the moon will be at its greatest distance, and hence the apparent diameter of the moon will be much less than that of the sun, and the middle of the ring unusually great.

The phenomena of the eclipse, its path, &c., have been calculated and recorded by the astronomers at the various observatories, as at Yale and Harvard Colleges. We give those facts most interesting to the general reader.

The path of the central eclipse over the United States will be well represented by nearly a straight line drawn on a map from a point about ten miles N. E. of Olympia to Jefferson, Mo., and thence about eight miles N. E. of Charleston to the Atlantic; and two other lines drawn parallel thereto, toward the N. E. and S. W., and distance therefrom about eighty-five geographical or one hundred English miles, will include all that portion of our country in which the eclipse will be annular, or the whole of the moon will be seen on the sun; but under the central line only will the ring be of uniform width throughout.

It will be found that a very large part of Nebraska, Missouri, and Tennessee, or all but the northeast and southwest portions, is included within these lines, also the northeast part of Kansas and Alabama, the southwest half of Kentucky, and the north-eastern part of Iowa, Illinois, and of North Carolina except the northern portions of the districts of Chesterfield, Marlboro, and Marion, and that some of the principal places at which the eclipse will be annular are—

Washington T.—Olympia, and St. Louis, Mo.

Oregon—Portland (probably), but it is very near the southern limit.

Nebraska—Omaha, Pawnee, Nebraska, &c.

Kansas—Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Leocompton, &c.

Missouri—St. Louis, Jefferson, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Independence, New Madrid, &c.

Iowa—Council Bluffs, &c.

Illinois—Cairo, Quincy, Vandalia, Metropolis, Centralia, &c.

Indiana—Evansville, Booneville, Rockport, &c.

Kentucky—Paducah, Hickman, Hardinsburg, &c.

Alabama—Huntsville, Athens, &c.

Georgia—Savannah, Milledgeville, Augusta, Athens (University of Georgia), &c.

North Carolina—Franklin, Waynesville, Burnsville, &c.

South Carolina—Charleston, Columbia, Orangeburg, Beaufort, Summerville, Port Royal, Hilton Head, Georgetown, &c.

The times of beginning, ending, &c., of the eclipse have been calculated for places at which there are observations.

BOSTON.

Eclipse begins..... 4 40 A. M.  
Greatest obscuration..... 4 52 A. M.  
Eclipse ends..... 5 08 P. M.  
Duration..... 3 10 1/2

Least apparent distance of the centers of the sun and moon 9 min. 27 sec. About two-thirds of eight digits (8.015) of the sun will be eclipsed.—The eclipse will begin at a point 51 deg. from sun's vertex to the right, and end 123 deg. toward the left.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eclipse begins..... 4 47 A. M.  
Greatest obscuration..... 4 59 A. M.  
Eclipse ends..... 5 14 P. M.  
Duration..... 3 10 1/2

ATRONOMICAL ITEMS.

We learn that on August 27, two comets were discovered quite near each other, in England, and were supposed to be Bida's; but their extraordinary brightness, and distance from the comet place of Bida's, seemed to argue that the comet could not be Bida's.

We also learn, from the London Reader that on August 25, 91 P. M. Dr. Luther, at Bilk, discovered the comet, at Bilk, 46m. 28s. Bilk (84) asteroid, at 10h. 46m. 28s. Bilk meantime. The planets A R were 323 deg. 37 min. 49 s.

The planet Venus has been visible to the naked eye thus far all the month. On the 16th it was seen near the moon at 2 P. M. On the 16th of October it will again be near the moon, when it may be found again, being some 4 deg. south of the moon. Venus will approach the sun until February 9, 1866; after that date it will set after the sun.

The planet Jupiter is now our evening star, and is slowly approaching the sun, and on December 31 it will set with the sun, and after that date become a morning star.

Saturn crosses the meridian about 1 P. M., and October 21 it sets with the sun, and then becomes a morning star.

Mars crossed the meridian September 30, 37m. behind the sun, and October 28 sets with it, and after that date becomes a morning star.

Industry of the United States.

The arrangement of the census of 1860, with reference to labor statistics, exhibits our manufacturing industry as represented by 128,240 establishments, whose owners, on a capital of \$1,049,800,020, produce by the aid of machinery and 1,373,926 operatives, \$1,900,000,000 worth of commodities. This extraordinary amount is equal to \$60 41 to every man, woman and child in the country, and after deducting the exports, \$39,803,080, we have an aggregate for consumption amounting to \$1,877,852,651. This on a division per capita, gives \$39 12 to each individual.

In the report it also appears we have 31,445,076 people, and have only \$378,498 engaged in the various industries of the country. In the Agricultural Department we have 2,424,665 farmers, 795,979 farm laborers, 85,561 planters—making 3,305,136 able-bodied industrious people who live by the sweat of their brow. Then Commerce, which is the hand-maid to Agriculture, employs 123,373 merchants, 67,360 mariners, 184,485 clerks, 3,546 shipmasters, 13,392 ship carpenters, 2,546 ship chandlers, 26,446 boat-builders and boatmen—making a total of 3,736,491 who aid in the distribution of the productive industry of the country.

Those classed as manufacturers by the census are 147,750 miners, 51,905 fishermen, 1,217,345 manufacturers—making a total of 1,387,100 men, women and children, who act as producers of the raw material and fit it for consumption. Of the specialties, the agriculturalists amount to 655 per cent, and the mining, fishery, and manufacturing interests, about 16 per cent. The aggregate deducted from the entire number reported, leaves 3,181,674 engaged in various professions, of whom there are 37,529 clergymen, 33,193 lawyers, and 54,543 physicians—making 125,265, who are non-producers, but active consumers, and tolerated "from the moral and intellectual necessities of the producers."

The next important class comprises 33,633 laundresses, 35,165 mantua makers, 271 mid-wives, 25,722 milliners, 7,132 nurses, 90,198 seamstresses, 375 shirt makers, 101,898 tailors—making 298,106 who, if they do not contribute to the moral condition of society, at least give to the exterior appearance the attribute next to godliness, that prevails in all well regulated communities. Following these, we have 19,000 bakers, 11,000 barbers, 13,000 bar-keepers, 112,357 blacksmiths, 14,736 brick-layers, 242,968 carpenters, 21,640 carvers, 27,437 civil engineers, 17,180 coach makers, 43,621 coopers, 19,521 drivers, 11,031 druggists, 21,323 gardeners and nurserymen, 40,070 grocers, 12,728 harness makers, 11,647 hatters, 23,893 housekeepers, 25,819 inn-keepers, 19,175 jewelers, 969,301 laborers, 15,929 lumbermen, 48,925 masons, 21,492 mechanics, 37,581 waiters, 177,077 molders, 24,693 public officers, 37,883 overseers, 51,695 painters and varnishers, 16,594 peddlers, 13,116 plasterers, 23,106 printers, 36,567 railroad men, 13,051 sawyers, 550,908 servants, 164,608 shoemakers, 17,825 stone cutters, 49,993 students, 10,484 tanners and curriers, 110,469 teachers, 34,824 teamsters, 17,412 tin smiths, 11,196 traders, 30,178 weavers, 32,693 wheelwrights, and 62,873 whose occupations are unknown—making nearly 2,000,000.—Boston Bulletin.

BELLADONNA VS. OPIUM.

It is now an acknowledged fact that belladonna is an antidote for opium, but as this information can not be too widely spread, we submit the following two cases of the kind published by The Archives de Medicine: A short time ago a young lady took by mistake a quantity of laudanum equivalent to two teaspoonfuls—that is, representing six decigrammes of the gummy extract of opium. The taste of the drug made her sensible of what she had done, and she immediately told her friends of it, who instantly administered a cup of coffee, a very appropriate remedy, but which was immediately ejected, and the patient began to feel very painful spasms in her stomach. The doctor did not arrive until an hour and a half after the accident, when he found the patient lying on a sofa, and very pale; the pupils were contracted to such an extent that the iris was reduced to a small black point; the skin was cold at the extremities, the pulse slow and intermittent. The patient was in a state of stupor, from which, however, she could be roused by speaking to her. Ten drops of the alcoholic tincture of belladonna were administered in a quarter of a tumbler full of water, but were soon ejected. The next ten drops were given in a teaspoonful of water, and this was continued by five drops of tincture at a time at short intervals. The patient thus imbued as much as four grammes of tincture, and soon recovered.

The second case is of a young woman, who had taken opium voluntarily, with a view to commit suicide. The medical man called four hours after the act had been committed, and a large quantity of the poison must consequently have already been absorbed into the system. The pupils were so contracted that the patient had lost the power of vision; the jaws were firmly locked together, nose and extremities cold, pulse slow and weak, and insensibility general. As it was too late to administer emetics, thirty drops of tincture of belladonna were administered by forcing the jaws asunder with the handle of a spoon, keeping meantime the nostrils closed. The symptoms, however, became so alarming, that the doctor administered upward of seventy drops of tincture, by tea at a time, in less than half an hour. The pupils then began to dilate, the patient was subjected to a good whipping, which reanimated her, and the dangerous symptoms soon disappeared.

Returns from the Iowa State election indicate that Stokes (Union) has about 20,000 majority for Governor. The vote was tight.

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## NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Saturday.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

RALEIGH, October 8th, 1865.

The following ordinance was introduced by Mr. Little, from the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery, and passed the Convention on Saturday:

"Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, And it is hereby declared and ordained that slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited within this State."

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba county, introduced a series of resolutions, which were temporarily laid aside under the rule, but which will be adopted. The first two are as follows:

"Resolved, By the delegates of the people in North Carolina in Convention assembled, That we have the utmost confidence in the acknowledged ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and that he is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the States formerly in rebellion, for the bold and statesmanlike course he has pursued in behalf of the Constitution and civil liberty."

"Resolved, That the administration of President Johnson has not been circumscribed by local attachment; that his patriotism is liberal, and embraces every section of this once happy and mighty Republic; that his policy, if carried out, will soon find all the States formerly in rebellion in their old homes, from which no one will ever desire to depart."

In the Convention of Friday, a message was received from Governor Holden, enclosing the address of the Freedmen's Convention, just held in Raleigh. A motion was made to refer to a committee, whereupon Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, spoke in favor of giving grave attention to the matter therein presented, and expressed deep interest in the welfare and improvement of the colored population of the State.

He expressed the opinion that the South will show herself as liberal and generous in her treatment of this race as the North. The communication was then referred, without a dissenting vote.

An ordinance for the election of Governor and members of Congress and the Legislature, on the 7th of November was passed yesterday. The Legislature elected on that day is required to meet on the 19th of next month.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Are the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminishing doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children.—Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm.—Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certitudes of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache, headache arising from foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid action of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangement of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayres and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

"Polly, dear" said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, "what do you say to settling in Denver City?" "O, I'm delighted with the idea! You recollect when Morgan went out there he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth ten thousand dollars."

## The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The Times' London letter of September 27, has the following relative to the Fenian excitement:

"Some fifty arrests have been made in Dublin, nearly as many in Cork and a few in Liverpool and some of the manufacturing towns, Lancaster among the rest. For Irish-Americans and for others, rewards of £200 and £100 are offered."

"One Murphy, from Boston, on being arrested said he should represent his case to Mr. Seward. On mere mention of that name he was set free by the authorities at Dublin Castle. The panic at Cork and other towns in the south-west has not diminished. There have been runs upon local banks. Steamers and passengers' baggage have been searched for documents. A gunboat is cruising off Cork Harbor to intercept a Yankee ship, said to be on the way to Ireland with arms for the Fenians."

Two officers of the garrison have been arrested, and there are rumors that a considerable portion of the garrison are sworn Fenians.

There is a lively demand for firearms by those who mean to defend themselves.

A notable feature of the affair is the humble rank of those who have been arrested. They are small tradesmen, clerks, artisans, &c.

The greatest number of the prisoners in Dublin are sailors. The chief informer against the Fenians appears to have been one who had been advanced to the grade of Colonel in the Great Fenian Army, but, receiving no pay, rations or forage suitable to his rank, had been suffered to go to the workhouse. This unfortunate dignitary, brooding over his wrongs, concluded that low treason to his associates would be more profitable than high treason against our Sovereign Lady Queen, and sold them to Sir Robert, at the Castle. The informer, who has the credit of being the first to sell the Fenians, is said to have been a violent Orangeman, who went to Cork and pretended to become a Catholic and patriot.

Unless ships loaded with American Fenians, arms and supplies, are on their way, and succeed in making a landing in spite of the iron-clads and gun-boats on the Irish coast, we shall not hear much more of the Fenian organization in Ireland. Two or three hundred will be arrested. Of these, a dozen or more will be tried for treason, and sentenced to penal servitude as a mild example. Even those will soon be pardoned.

Post Office, MAcon, GA., September 25, 1865.

Editors Gazette:

As I have an hour or two of leisure I will try and write you a few lines for publication in your paper, a copy of which I have just finished handing to me by Dr. Carpenter. Our regiment is still in Macon and the probability is that we will remain here until the expiration of our term of service which is March 1st, 1866.—A great many of the boys are of the opinion that the regiment will be mustered out before the time expires, the health of the regiment is a great deal better than it was a month ago although the regiment lost two members by disease lately—Capt. J. K. Guthrie of Co. B, died of flux on the night of the 12th inst. He was an efficient officer and beloved by all who knew him. Private David Washburne, of Co. D, died on the evening of the 14th inst. of fever. The 18th mourns the loss of two of its members. Macon is quite a business place, the citizens seem to be well satisfied with the officers in this command every one has gone to work and trying to make a livelihood. There are about fourteen Dry Goods stores, nine or ten Confectionaries and two large Hotels—Brown House and Lanier. There are several Machine shops here in operation, and there is a great deal of cotton shipped from this place to Northern cities. The streets are filled with Vehicles loaded with cotton. There is a gap in the Savannah Rail Road which has not been repaired and all shippers have to send via Atlanta and Augusta which makes it a little inconvenient, but they are busy spanning the break in the Road and I think before long the road will be in running order from this place to Savannah. Well I guess it is unnecessary for me to write more at present. The Fairfield County boys are all well, and hurrahing for Gen. Cox.

I close by requesting you to send us a paper occasionally.

Wm. H. MYERS,  
Co. D, 18th O. V. I. Mil. P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Abmons Orphey  
Bronson J R  
Cly Ellen  
Cox Thomas  
Dodd Charles  
Dickson May  
Evel Goleib  
Friend Wm Sen  
Fagly Zachariah  
Gracely Caroline  
Gord J Dr.  
Gordon Paulina E  
Harbaugh George  
W Lieut  
Hoffman Mary E  
Hause William  
Johnston Martha  
Jones Stephen  
Jones S F  
K